### THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1888. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St. P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.

NEW YORK OFFICE-104 Temple Court, Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, without Sunday ......\$12.00 One year, with Sunday...... 14.00 Six months, without Sunday ..... Six months, with Sunday ..... Three months, without Sunday ..... One month, with Sunday ..... WEEKLY.

Per year ..... \$1.00 Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, o send subscriptions to THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: LONDON-American Exchange in Europe, 44 PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Laneaster

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THE third-party Democratic aid society polled less than 10,000 votes. "We" did not carry Indiana and New York and defeat the hypocritical Republicans.

GENERAL HARRISON received only 240 less plurality in Pennsylvania than was given to Blaine in 1884, and Blaine was the son of Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO Republicans will ratify next Saturday night, and expect to have a parade equal to the largest of the campaign. Enthusiasm over the victory does not evaporate, but rather grows more intense as the days go by.

In 1886 the third-party vote was 9,188; in 1888 it is 9,776, an increase of only 588. 1884 the National Labor vote was 4,646; in 1888, 2,191, a decrease of 2,455. In 1886 the vote outside the two great parties aggregated 13,834; in 1888 it was 12,437.

THE Journal does not speak officially, but on its own responsibility ventures the prediction that four years hence black and white Republicans in the South will vote their party ticket without danger of death. Intimidation of voters in North Carolina or Indiana will not be practiced then.

THE Western Steel Company, controlled by capitalists at Youngstown, O., has shut down its furnaces at St. Louis. The cause is the failure of the ore supply in the Iron mountain district, but the Sentinel will doubtless hold such reason insufficient, and will insist that the mills would have kept running without ere had Cleveland been elected.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal has a column editorial to prove that the American people are awfully ignorant on the tariff question, and reaches the conclusion that "it was merely a sudden, but rather sharp, attack of political malaria that struck the people last week." Call it political malaria if you like, but it gave free trade the shake.

THE federal officials of Findlay, who have sent in their resignations, to take effect the 4th of March, are setting a good example to their brethren throughout the country. They will all find a graceful acknowledgement of their offensive partisanship and incompetency much easier than a formal and official notification of the fact from the Republican administration.

THE Journal prints, this morning, the full vote of the State on Governor and State officers. The total vote cast for Governor was 536,634, of which Hovey received 263,194. Matson 261,003. Hughes 9,776 and Milroy 2,661. General Hovey's plurality is 2.191. The vote for presidential electors is gathered by marshals, and will be officially canvassed to-morrow. The vote for Congressmen will be ready for publication in a day or

ANARCHISTS are undoubtedly Anarchists because they are born without a sense of humor. The faintest appreciation of the ridiculous, for instance, would have prevented the exhibition of a floral gallows as the center of attraction at the services held on Bunday by the Baltimore brethren in memory of the men hanged last year at Chicago. The mind which could devise such an emblem or regard it as appropriate proves the fitness of its owner for a dynamiter's career.

THE committee of citizens appointed to consider and, if deemed advisable, to arrange for a grand celebration by Republicans of their recent victory, met at the Denison House yesterday afternoon. Upon full consideration it was concluded that as business has been so long interrupted by politics, and as the desire is now general that ordinary affairs have at tention, no further demonstrations are desirable. Those who jollified in the rain Saturday night are satisfied, while those who wait ed for fair weather will wait till next time.

MR. KENNA claims the West Virginia Legislature, and it has been given out that the Republicans will not be permitted to have their rightful majority in the Delaware General Assembly. There can be little doubt that the "back counties" in West Virginia have been "doctored" to secure a Democratic majority, if Mr. Kenna's claim shall be verified by the complete returns; and thus the Republicans are to be cheated out of two Senators and the country cheated out of the value of a breach in the solid South. The electoral vote of West Virginia is not essential to the election of General Harrison, and neither one of the Senators from Delaware and West Virginia necessary to the control of the Senate after the 4th of March, for Vicepresident Morton will be in the chair in any I sary that they should urgs him to the course.

event. But the theft of these two Senators shows the desperateness of the Bourbon Democracy, and postpones by so much the great blessing of a break in Southern solidity and stolidity. But the break will come during President Harrison's administration; and no section of the country will profit so much by it as the South itself. Southern sectionalism is its own worst enemy. The Republican party has fought a great battle for the South and for a national policy.

IT has been quite evident for the past fortyeight hours that the Democratic managers proposed to rob the Republican party and the country of an important part of the victory gained in the election of last Tuesday. The House of Representatives is to be stolen if possible, and we shall then see a repetition in Washington of the disgraceful and criminal tactics employed in the Indiana State Senate, in 1887, to create and maintain a fraudulent Democratic majority. This is done to keep out the Western Territories, to still further disfranchise the people of Dakota and Washington, and other Territories, and thus prevent the introduction of new States. This is the latest Democratic revolutionary scheme.

AS TO OFFICE-SEEKING. In regard to changes in office under the next administration, it is to be hoped the Republican party will not make such an exhibition of itself as the Democrats did four years ago. Such a rush and clamor for office as that never was before, and never ought to be again. Let us act as if there was something else in politics besides the spoils, some other motive behind the magnificent enthusiasm which elected General Harrison than possession of the offices. We know very well there was, and that the great mass of those who supported him were actuated by disinterested and patriotic motives; but the great mass does not include all, and the number of persons desiring office will undoubtedly be considerable. Let these observe something of the proprieties of the occasion, and not subject the Republican party to the imputation of being as hungry and thirsty as the Democracy were four years ago. Justice to the incoming President demands that he should not be overwhelmed by office-seekers, his time consumed and his strength exhausted to the exclusion of more important matters. It has been thought that the death of his grandfather was due in no smail degree to the overwhelming rush of office-seekers, and other Presidents have been nearly driven to death the same way. It is an unseemly sight, and a great injustice to the President. If Republicans wish the new President to do himself, the party and the country justice, they should not crowd him nor his Cabinet officers too hard in the matter of changes in office.

Not only is reasonable time required to do these things properly, but many of the desired changes cannot be made at once. The tenureof-office law and the civil-service law must be observed in spirit as well as in letter. Officials commissioned for four years from the date of their appointment, who are competent and efficient and who have given no cause for their removal, will probably be permitted to serve out their terms, many of which will not expire till a year or two after the new administration goes in. The new President cannot be be expected to make sweeping removals in such cases. At all events. those who do expect it will likely be disappointed. As to classified department clerkships and places embraced in the civil-service law, while they are subject to peremptory removal, appointments to them can only be made under the law. Railway mail clerkships do not come under the civil-service law and that branch of the service ought to be reformed as soon as possible. But by all means let the new administration be given time to do these things decently and in order, and not be driven crazy by a rush of office-seekers.

# THE SCHEMING CLEVELAND.

The Washington correspondent of the Phil-

adelphia Record gets off the following: "There has never been any doubt among those who knew what was going on at that time here, in Washington, that the President if left to himself, would have written a letter a year ago last summer announcing that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He has not changed his mind about the inexpediency of giving any man two terms in the White House. He holds, and has always held, the views he has expressed on this head in his letter of acceptance, and he would have been glad to illustrate them in his own example. But the party leaders insisted that his first duty was not to himself nor his private opinions, but to his party."

The Record is, in some sense, a mouthpiece of the President, its editor and proprietor being an intimate personal friend, and the foregoing statement may be regarded as Mr. Cleveland's official explanation of his inconsistent course. It will not be accepted by the public, however. If there is one thing more than another that Democratic politicians, friendly or unfriendly to the President, have insisted upon, it is that he has never been amenable to advice, but has relied entirely upon his own judgment, and acted according to his own whims, during his administration. It is too late, now, to lay the responsibility of his change from a one-term advocate to a schemer for his own re-election upon others than himself. The public may or may not accept the theory that he is stiff-necked and unbending in his reliance upon himself in all matters, but the fact that almost from the beginning of his term he has been filled with an eager ambition to succeed himself has been too plain to be concealed or denied. It was not his advisers who induced him to become a candidate, but his own love of power and place, which grew upon him the longer he occupied the office. There is nothing especially objectionable in such ambition of itself; but the hypocritical manifestations of indifference, while at the same time he was bending every energy to the accomplishment of his purpose and turning the entire civil service into a machine, made his candidacy offensive to honest people. country is convinced that he was consumed with an inordinate desire to retain his high office, and that for his own personal gratification he was ready to sacrifice public interests to any extent. It suited the party managers that he should do this, but it was not neces-

Democratic organs will save themselves from becoming laughing stocks by refraining from such "explanations" as that offered by the Record.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

It is thought in Washington that Lord Sackville will be promoted by the British government, and that instead of appointing a new minister to the United States the British legation at Washington will be left for some time in charge of a secretary. This will be Great Britain's method of quietly resenting the affront placed on her minister until such time as she can find a good opportunity to repay in We are far enough removed from the Sack-

ville letter incident now to see how indefensi-

ble the President's action was, though we cannot tell yet what it may lead to. That his treatment of Lord Sackville was undignified and ungentlemanly there can be no doubt, and it grew out of the fact that he considered himself the government. Louis XIV said. "I am the state." President Cleveland has said the same thing in effect time and again, but never more plainly than in the Lord Sackville incident. The Murchison letter was really a very harmless affair, in an international sense. It put Lord Sackville in a ridiculous light, but it did not show the slightest unfriendli ness to the American government or people There was nothing in it that the American people could take the slightest exception to from any other than a partisan stand-point. If the British minister had written a letter abusing the American people or government there would have been no doubt about the propriety of demanding his recall. But he did nothing of the kind. He simply expressed an opinion, and a very guarded one at that, concerning one of the candidates for President. he had expressed an opinion concerning General Harrison's candidacy or advised Murchi son to vote for him, would that have been an insult to the American people? Does anybody imagine that in that case Mr. Cleveland would have demanded his recall? Not a bit of it. The letter would have been used as campaign document against the Republican candidate, and Lord Sackville would have been regarded as a mascot instead of a marplot. But because his letter, intended to be friendly to Grover Cleveland, was thought by that great and mighty potentate to interfere with his personal plans and personal ambition, it was made an international offense and the minister was bounced. Mr. Cleveland said in effect, "In crossing my path Lord Sackville has insulted the American people in meddling with my candidacy he has committed an offense against the United States government. I am the state, and when any body treads on my toes he harms the Repub-So the well-meaning minister was given to understand that he had committed a grave international offense, and was summarily and brutally dismissed from court.

The British government and people are right in regarding the President's action a an international affront. They admit that Lord Sackville blundered, but they say it was not necessary to humiliate him and his gove ernment and country besides. By far the most dignified course would have been to pay no attention to the incident, and a really great and self-respecting man would not have done so. Even the President must see nov that he stands in a much worse light than Lord Sackville does. He has not only done an arrogant, unjust and ungentlemanly thing, but he has magnified a trifling personal incident into an international affair that is pretty sure to bring unpleasant results. hereafter.

## THE BREAKING SOUTH.

Signs of Southern disintegration are already visible in many places. In a general way the solid South takes Cleveland's defeat hard. The unthinking mass of Democratic voters accept the teachings of their leaders and have vague forebodings of disaster to follow the return of Republicans to power. There are indications. however, in various quarters that the intelligent leaders do not, by any means, regard it as altogether a calamity. An interview with a prominent South Carolina Democrat, in the Charleston News and Courier, itself a bitter and uncompromising party organ, is a case in point. He is quoted as saying:

"I, for one, am getting tired of being used as a cat's-paw to rake the chestnuts out of the fire for Northern politicians of New York of the Hewitt-Hill-Grant-Dana stripe. For twenty years or more these people have been using us to serve their selfish ends. The solid South has been used as a cat's paw by them, and the solid South is a solidified fool if it does not kick over the traces. What would I do? Why, do this: I would have a convention of the Southern States. Let the convention meet and discuss the situation. Let us say to the national Republican committee: 'We are tired of this thing and want to break through the traces. Give us your assurance that you will give us decent federal officials in the South and will break up the solid South. We will cut loose from Tammany, and County Democracy, and Hill, and all the rest of them, and vote for the best man for President, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat."

These sentiments are undoubtedly held by a great number of the progressive men of the South. Under the fair and just administra tion which President Harrison will certainly give them, a change of political attitude may be expected to occur which will forever settle the questions of the war, and make those States apart of the Union once more in fact, as well

QUITE a good deal of gossip is being written and printed as to who were responsible for the nomination and election of General Harrison, and what influences brought about this most happy consummation. The truth is, that General Harrison's nomination and election were parts of a pre-ordained plan for the national good. Under Providence, the Republican party was led to his nomination, and by the same guidance the people of the country were brought to his election. The man and the hour met, and the people did the necessary work.

THE London Standard says: 'Many interests in this country will be disappointed by the election of General Harrison as President of the United States, though it will be on business grounds alone. The genuine free-trader looked to the triumph of Mr. Cleveland as the beginning of a better era for both countries." This is from the Standard of last Friday, Nov. 9, and is not "a forgery,"

as Democratic papers pronounced the British indorsements of Cleveland during the campaign. The "business grounds," on which the Standard says General Harrison's election will be regretted in England are that it means a continuance of the policy of protection to American industries. The American people have wisely determined to take their chances under a policy opposed by Great Britain rather than adopt one of her recommendation. The disinterested British argument that free trade would inaugurate "a better era for both countries" sounds very empty since the elec-

COMMENTING on the fact that a congress ional reapportionment under the census of 1890 and the admission of the Territories as States make the Republican victory more important than it otherwise would be, and more overwhelming to the Democracy, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch fretfully observes:

"There is nothing in the temper of the Republican party to indicate that it will not take advantage of all the opportunities it enjoys to perpetuate its power, and General Harrison is

not under mugwump influences or pledges." Why should it not take advantage of its opportunities? And why should not General Harrison and all the best men of the party do their part toward perpetuating Republican power? All who are Republicans from principle rejoice in the prospect of establishing these principles as the motive power of the government, and if, as they believe, the country will be the better for four years of Republican administration, they must necessarily believe that an indefinite extension of the same rule will be beneficial. He is a poor Republican, or, as the Dispatch very correctly puts it, mugwump, who would not take advantage of the opportunity.

In the State of Illinois General Harrison received 370,427 votes and Cleveland 348,302 a plurality for Harrison of 22,125, against plurality for Blaine, in 1884, of 24,827. Fifer, for Governor, received 368,182 and Palmer 355,085, a plurality for Fifer of 13,097. The increased vote for Palmer over Cleveland came from those who voted the Prohibition and Labor tickets for President. He only ran 2,000 behind Harrison in the total vote The result in Illinois is pretty good for a "doubtful State."

DEMOCRATIC papers which prematurely an nounced the death of Hon. William H. Barnum, of the national Democratic committee are now apologizing, and are evidently hoping that his sudden and severe illness was not th result of disappointment over the election, and that he will, therefore, recover. Repub licans will join in the wish. Although they take a natural pleasure in making the enemy realize its defeat, they are not heartless, and would greatly regret fatal consequences in

THAT enterprising young man from Detroit who has been traversing Europe in the full uniform of the Michigan State militia and alarming the crowned heads by taking military notes should be looked after. Americans know there is nothing quite so imposing and dreadful in appearance as a militia uniform, and they can well understand how foreign potentates and powers would be alarmed by the appearance of this young Michigander in full regimentals. But Americans also know the militiaman is not dangerous. It is magnificent, but it is not war. Nevertheless the young man from Michigan should not be permitted unnecessarily to alarm the great powers, and perhaps embroil us in a foreign war.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals

Do all mail agents draw the same amount as salary, and how much? What is the salary of pension agents and special examiners of pension NEWTONVILLE, Ind. There is no such office as mail agent. If you

\$800, \$1,000 and \$1,300. First appointments are made to the \$800 grade and promotions are made for merit and efficiency. Pension agents receive \$4,000 a year, and pension examiners

mean railway mail clerks there are three grades.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Jones When and where do the electors meet to cast their votes for President and Vice-president? FRANKLIN, Nov. 13. FRANK MCN.

They meet in the capitals of the several States on the second Monday in January, 1889, which will be the 14th. A recent act of Congress fixed this as the day of meeting in all the States. Until this year they met on the first Wednesday in December.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Give vote of Blaine and Cleveland in Erie county, New York, in 1884, also vote of Harrison and Cleveland in same place. CITIZEN. In 1884, the vote of Erie county, New York, was Blaine, 26,249; Cleveland, 24,759. In the recent election it was Harrison, 32,057; Cleveland, 29,722. In the city of Buffalo, Blaine had 1.053 plurality and Harrison had 1,616.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals State how Harrison's ward or precinct went on the 6th-Republican or Democratic, and how much, and oblige a SUBSCRIBER. SHELBYVILLE, Nov. 12. Harrison's precinct gave him 262 majority,

and his ward 677. M. P., a Reader-You had better address the libarian of the Public Library.

## IN THE DRIFT.

A Connecticut blacksmith, whose sole possession was a little shop located on a country turnpike, was in love with the daughter of a prosperous farmer in the vicinity. His suit was looked upon with disfavor by the father of the girl, because the applicant was poor and a rank Republican, while he was rich and a dyed-in-thewool Democrat. The blacksmith had suffered numerous repulses, and finally the farmer invented a scheme whereby he hoped to get rid of the young man forever. Imbued with the belief that Cleveland would be elected, he proposed that if the election went Harrison's way the young man should have the girl, while if Harrison was defeated a bill of sale of the blacksmith's shop should be given the farmer, and the young man would forever leave the country. The wager was accepted, and the farmer went home chuckling over how easily he had got rid of the objectionable suitor. A few days ago he had changed his view of the matter, and now he is trying to have the wedding postponed until after the inauguration.

Hugh McKeevers, a New York quarryman, began jollifying the other night by exploding dynamite cartridges a safe distance from his house. It began raining, compelling him to go indoors, and while there he lit the fuse of one of the cartridges and attempted to throw it outside. It struck the wood-work and fell back ic.o the room, and McKeevers ran into an adjoining room where his children were in bed. A minute later the shell exploded, tearing the its human contents through one of the walls. None of the inmates were seriously injured.

Stilling troubled waters with oil has been accomplished frequently, but the practice has not come into general use with vessels owing to imperfect methods in distributing it on the surface of the ocean. An invention has recently been patented in Germany which provides for the oil being fired from the ship in rockets, and

it is said to have been repeatedly tried between Breman and New York with success. rocket to which is attached a cylinder filled with oil, can be exploded at any distance, thereby calming the water wherever it is found necessary. In one of the experiments five rockets were fired a distance of 1,500 feet, and the oil from them covered a space of from 1,200 to 2,000 square feat. The invention has been purchased by the North German Lloyds.

The abject figure of a miserable-looking colored man, with one arm, bas been a familiar spectacle on the streets of Washington for a long time. Fashionable ladies contributed pennies regularly to his support, and some of them were quite indignant when he was arrested, a few days ago, for vagrancy, one lady going so far as to take up a collection for the payment of his fine. At the police station, however, it was shown that, while he dressed in rags for Washington, he wore broadcloth in Alexandria, his home, where he owns considerable property.

Not content with bringing the moon to within 200 miles of the earth by the aid of a 34-inch object glass in the Lick observatory, the publicspirited citizens of California are preparing to eclipse this feat by putting in a 40-inch lens. The University of Southern California has empowered Mr. Clark, of Cambridge, Mass., to provide the proper instruments, and he has agreed to complete them within five years. The glass alone will cost \$100,000, and will be strong enough to draw the moon within ninety miles of the scientist's vision.

Marrying convicts is becoming epidemic. Last week a young girl and a murderer within three weeks of death were wedded in the San Francisco jail, and in Camden, N. J., on Saturday, two young men awaiting transportation to the penitentiary to serve ten-years' sentences, were married to their sweethearts. The ceremonies were performed in the county jail by a justice of the peace, and after the two bridegrooms had kissed their wives they were returned to their cells to prepare for a trip to Trenton.

On Sunday Miss Martha A. McConnell was ordained and installed a deaconess in the Reformed Presbyterian Church of McKeesport, Pa. She is said to be the first woman ever elected to the office of deacon. Her election took place a year ago, but the minister refused to ordain her, claiming that it was not legal. The matter was referred to the presbytery, and then to the synod, which body decided in her

Humboldt lake, in Nevada, is dry at certain seasons of the year. Its bed is a complete mass of tule roots, much resembling peat in its looks and compustible qualities. During the recent dry spell somebody set it on fire, and the ground is now burning with a fierceness that is alarming the residents and filling the valley with volumes of dense and disagreeable-smelling smoke.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE is said to be much disappointed at not being liberally remembered in 'Long John' Wentworth's wil

AT Vienna the German Emperor noticed at court a lady with extraordinarily long and beautiful hair, and asked her, "From whence have you it?" "It is the gift of God, your Majesty,"

ALL of Lord Sackville's goods and chattels are to be sold at auction next week, and Washington society is in a prodicious flutter at thought of the chance of bidding for things that belong to a real live lord.

PROBABLY the oldest man who voted last Tuesday was Judge Zephaniah W. Bunce, of Port Huron township, St. Clair county, Michigan. He was born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1787, and was, therefore, more than one hundred years of age on election day.

LAST Friday was the birthday of the Prince of Wales, who has now reached a period of life when he does not care to reveal his years to the public. His wife presented him with a life-sized portrait of herself in pastel, the work of Henry Vanderweyde, of Boston, a veteran of the late

LORD SACKVILLE will next Monday sell such household effects as he does not care to take to England with him, as, for instance, a service of silver plate for fifty persons, bearing the Sackville arms and initials. The opportunity is a great one for some angle-maniac family of

wealth whose name begins with S. THE report that the Czar of Russia had become addicted to the cigarette habit was thought by many people to be the outcome of Nihilistic misrepresentation. But a silver eigarette case which the Czar carried in his pocket at the time of the recent railroad accident, in which he nearly lost his life, was crushed flat, It is evident, therefore, that the Autocrat of all the Russias is a cigarette fiend.

A MEMORIAL tablet has been placed in Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., above the pew long occupied by Lydia H. Sigourney. It bears some lines by John Greenleaf Whittier, who says: "I knew Mrs. Sigourney well when, as a boy, came to Hartford. Her kindness to the young rustic stranger I shall never forget." The lines are as follows:

She sang alone, ere womanhood had known The gift of song which fills the air to-day; Tender and sweet, a music all her own

May fitly linger where she knelt to pray. THE Shah of Persia, who, by the way, contemplates a visit to this country, has peculiar ideas regarding certain public questions. Not long ago a riot occured at the Teheran railroad station. The Shah is nervous and objects to riots, and he has ordered that all traffic on the road be suspended. At the same time he compels his Minister of War to ride up and down the line of the road solemnly informing the people that the Shah does not want them to make any further disturbance. This is an improve-

ing all disturbers of the peace. MR. BLAINE said last summer: "I have learned what real relaxation means. It is to become so interested in trifles that they become the most 'important events in life." Andrew Carnegie says he thinks a good laugh is always in order, and his success in life is partly due to the fact that troubles have as little effect on him as "water on a duck's back." Chauncey M. Depew's whole life is an illustration of how to laugh and prosper, and the lesson of all those brilliant examples is fitley capped by the advice of Snakspeare—"Wear your troubles as your garments, on the outside carlessly."

ment on the ancient Persian method of behead-

## HOPEFUL JOE M'DONALD.

He Thinks the Tariff Will Be the Issue in 1892 and Will Help the Democrate. Interview in Washington Post, "Were you not greatly disappointed at not

carrying the State for Cleveland!" "Yes, candidly yes. There is no use in saying we were not disappointed, and greatly so We were all confident that the State would go

Democratic." "To what do you attribute the result?" "To the sectional issue."

"You mean the bloody shirt?" "No, I do not mean the bloody shirt, but I mean the array of the solid North against the solid South. Even Republicans who favored tariff reform did not like the idea of having a reform bill come from a Congressman who lives in a Southern State."

Then you don't think it was the tariff that "No. The vote shows that we made gains in every one of the manufacturing centers except one. That exception was New Albany, and our oss was slight there. We made gains among the workingmen, but suffered losses among the farmers, where we least expected them. It was

the sectional issue that did it, otherwise we should have bad the farmers with us. And how else will you account for the great Republican majorities rolled up against us in Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, and other States where there is a strong tariff reform sentiment?" "Do you think the tariff will be the issue again in 1892?" "Yes. The Democratic party can't recede

from its position on that question. The party is not dispirited or demoralized. It is essentially a tariff reform party and can't be anything else as long as the present condition exists." "What place do you think Mr. Cleveland will now take in history?"

"He will go down as one of our safest and

best executives." "What will Mr. Harrison do?" "He will give us a strictly Reput ican ad ministration. He is a strict party man, but be has a well-poised mind and thinks for himself."

"Will he put Blaine in his Cabinet?" "I think not. I do not think Blaine will be that he is influencing the administration." "Take it altogether, Senator, you are hopeful of the future?"

"Oh, yes, we may have a few backsets, but our position is sure to triumph in the end."

Another Prediction.

Boston Journal. It is safe to predict that no more than one of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet will be taken from the

fied to be a Senator will be likely to resign # senatorship to take a Cabinet portfolio. The fate of President Cleveland's Cabinet selections from the Senate would be a warning on this point, if there were no other reason. But Cabi net positions have ceased to be desirable as the; once were, while those in the Senate have increased in favor among public men in about the same proportion. Senator Quay, who is altogether out of place in the Senate, yet has some qualities suited to the Cabinet, may be induced to make the change. No one else will, and his case is donotful.

#### General Harrison in the Canvass. Phladelphia Press.

The Republican candidate did more for himself than any other man could do for him. His nomination was welcomed as the wisest and most fortunate choice the convention could have made; but strong as he was at the start he grew steadily every day. Every presidential contest has its own peculiar phases, and this was no exception. It was the first campaign in our history in which the candidate stamped his direct and palpable impress on the country every day without going away from his home at all. Garfield and Biaine both made tours; both passed through the trying ordeal with extraordinary success, and each made a

remarkable series of speeches. General Harrison decided at the outset that ie would not leave his own State, but the unique feature of the visiting delegations drew from him more speeches than if he had gone abroad, and through these deliverances the whole country had the opportunity, day by day, of studying his quality and fiber. This long course of public utterances, stretching through nearly three months, will bear favorable comparison with any of the kind that have ever been made; the moral and mental strength of the man shone in all of them; he did not make a mistake from the beginning to the end; and the impression and estimate of the people deepened every day. Apart from the pith, aptness, ability and elevation of his speeches, the dignity, self-poise and unaffectedness with which he has borne himself, won general respect and admiration; and thus the candidate, without doing anything more than meeting the obligations which came directly to him, helped his own cause beyond calculation.

#### General Harrison's Faith in the People. Indianapolis Special to Philadelphia Press.

"Was General Harrison apprehensive as to the result of the election?" I asked Mr. Huston, who, better than almost anybody else, was in a position to know the feeling of the General. "General Harrison," he replied, "had the greatest faith, as he often said, in the intelligence and sense of right of the American peo ple. He is thoroughly imbued with the concientious belief that the protective principle right and must prevail. He may not have felt entirely at ease regarding Indiana. It is folly to deny that the majority of voters in Indiana are Democrats, and it is useless to try to conceal the fact that the State will not be Republican until there are more schoolhouses and churches within its borders. It was a hard fight that was before us. The Democrats were desperate and were equipped with money as they had never been before. Do you know how we carried the State? It was by appeals to Republicans who were called here for conference to do their utmost. I explained to them that General Harrison would rather be defeated than elected without the vote of Indiana, and urged upon them the full importance of carrying the State. General Harrison appeared before them on my invitation, and when these men returned to their homes they went to work with greater zeal. They passed the word along the line and it was State pride that won the victory. I knew the State was close-much closer than I felt it was advisable to allow anybody to know."

### Harrison's Qualifications.

New York Mail and Express.

Seriously speaking, few Republican Presidents-elect have had less occasion for advice as to the composition of their first Cabinets than the great Indianian who has served six years it the Senate, and who, in several campaigns, har come in contact with the people in a large por tion of the North, and with all the prominent Republican statesmen and voliticisus. En coln's personal knowledge of the Republicas leaders below the rank of the highest was far less when he made his first C-binet. Johnson had very little know.edga of the Republican party North. Grant had still less. Lisyes was not so well informed as Harrison is. Garfield and Arthur were no better informed, and each was hampered and weakened by various circumstances. General Harrison's nomination came to him under circumstances that leave him absolutely free to choose every member of his Cabinet for public and self-evident reasons.

## What Might Have Been.

Philadelphia Inquirer. "I see by the papers, sire, that General Harrison is a member of Phi Delta Theta."
"Eh! Daniel. Is that so! (Rising and pacing the floor.) Why in the nation didn't that man Brice find it out before the election? I knew he was incompetent. Why, Daniel, it would ave-"

Here the President relaxed his hold upon his nair, when Daniel interrupted with an explanation that the Phi Delta Theta was not a secret society of Fenians, Know-nothings or Aparchists, but a brotherhood of literary fellows.

The next half hour was passed in painful silence, broken only by the breathing of the Preselent as he buried his attention deeper and leeper in the subjects of his forthcoming mes-

## Will Send Up Their Man.

Washington Special. A Republican Senator said, to-night, that it might be as well for the Democrats of Delaware to move cautiously in their efforts to count out Republican majority in the Legislature, as the Senate committee on privileges and elections and the Senate of the United States are courts of last resort in settling the election of a Senator of the United States. There is no doubt. whatever may be the action of the Democrats in Kent county, that the Republicans will send up heir man, and unless a very conclusive case can be presented against him, he will be more likely to secure his seat than the other man.

## Lacked a Practical Education.

Yankee Housekeeper-"What's this paper, my

Accomplished Daughter-"My last diplomahave just graduated from the culinary department of the Bangup Seminary." "Very well, my dear. Now put the paper way, change your dress, come into the kitchen and I'll teach you how to cook."

#### Honor to West Virginia. Pittsburg Chropicle.

The growth of the Republican sentiment in West Virginia has been steady, and if she has not this time left the solid South, the day of her redemption is at hand. In 1880 Hancock's majornty was 11,148; in 1884 Cleveland carried the State by 4,221; this year it is so close as to require the official count to decide. Once more we say: All honor to West Vir-

#### The Modest Young Man of Talbotton. Talbotton (Ga.) New Era.

A certain young man of Talbotton, who is off attending school, wrote to his parents last week and mentioned several little articles he was needing. Among other things be said: "Please send me seven or eight pins. I have had only two pigs since I have been here, and I have lost one of them." We hope this modest request was granted.

#### Prima Facie Evidence. Philadelphia luquirer.

When a man is found dead along a railroad track with an empty whisky-bottle in his pocket. there is not much necessity of holding an inquest. The bottle tells more than coroner, jurymen and all the witnesses can.

#### A Needed Work. Philadelphia Press.

The story "How to Be Happy Though Married" should be promptly followed by a sequel entitled "How to Be Cheerful Though Beaten." The new volume would have a big run among the Democrats.

### Kindly Appreciation.

We are inclined to think that Mr. John C. New is entitled to the lion's share of the credit of having brought about the nomination of Gen. Harrison. This was the greatest effort of his life.

### Fisk's Work.

Philadelphia Press. Doubtless General Fisk, the Probibition candidate for President, is satisfied. He has the consoling consciousness of having done his level best for the ticket of the saloon party.

#### The Usual Way. Oil City Blizzard. Some men who were hardly heard of during

the campaign are now crawling to the front and posing as the most prominent of Republicans. A Fresh Start.

Philadelphia Press. A public office is a public trust. With this understanding of it, the people have chosen a United States Senata No man who is qualinew board of trustees.